LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY

IF Mr. Pattison needs any help a that newspaper bill, let Mr. Archer and Mr

Boyce take hold. Time is short.

THERE is not as much probability of a war with Spain as there is of a good deal of money being recklessly squandered on the prospects.

THE Northern Ohio Journal has very able editorials, but it is remarkable that most of them have first appeared in the editorial columns of the STAR. "Credit to whom credit is due," gentlemen.

It is now more than probable that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will lose the additional subsidy granted by the act of 1872. Those delightful excur-

NEW YORKERS are testing the question of "no seat, no pay" in street cars. The laws are on the side of the people it they will only assert their rights. Fare can not be collected of persons who are not provided with seats if they decline to pay. We should like to see Cincinnati people awake to their rights in this re-

THE Chamber of Commerce will to-day wrestle with the Texas Pacific subsidy question. It, as the friends of the road claim, the project is a feasible one and the road sure of being a paying institu- gentlemanly manner; and when one of tion, there are capitalists enough ready to take hold of it without any Government complications in the matter. The shape in which aid is asked by this company is the worst in which the Government could become a party. A direct Conation is much better in the end than going security.

THE introduction of a "Postal Telegraph bill" yesterday suggests the inquiry as to how many members of the Postal Committee hold passes entitling them to free telegraphy over the West- that he had "no reason to suspect Dawes ern Union lines. Telegraphing costs money, and a bribe in this shape may be would it not be well enough for an inquiry of this kind to be made? It is announced that President Grant, on receiving one of these passes, at once returned it to the company, but it was remarked at the time that of a large number distributed by President Orton very few came back to him.

WONDER if Tilton's counsel will put the "Golden Age" in evidence? It would be interesting for the jury to read in considering that part of the testimony in relation to the \$5,000 mortgage on Beecher's house to secure money borrowed for the support of that paper. Beecher said he wanted to help Tilton; and lest the needy proprietor of the Golden Age should refuse any assistance from that quarter, under the circumstances, the money was handed to the "mutual triend," upon whom Tilton was constantby drawing. In this way Beecher's money was paid out on the express account of the paper. The point of interest is the fact that the Golden Age was an infidel journal while Tilton controlled it; and the question arises, how could the great orthodox Docto conscientiously support such a paper? If it should be asserted that the great philosopher, Dr. Reid, subscribed for 100 copies of Hume's Treatise of Human Nasure, no one who knows the doctrines of that work, and who Dr. Reid was, would believe the statement. It is not in the nature, nor according to the fitness of things, that an Evangelical Doctor support the propagation infidel doctrines. But Beecher did contribute a very large sum to the Golden Age, and Moulton says that he aided Titton in other sums of money.

Why did he do so? That is the ques tion. There must have been powerful reasons for such an inconsistency and incongruity. We look upon this matter as equally mysterious with the letter of contrition-on the supposition of Beecher's innocence. Still he may be innocent. His theology is somewhat loose, and he may have taken pleasure in se cretly supporting doctrines that he could not openly preach and keep up Plymouth Church.

MOW COMMON FOLKS ARE TREATED.

It makes a great difference who is who In all the relations of life on this planet. It would not make any difference among polite people, provided, that of any two men or women in question both were equally free from vice and villainy. But we are not a polite people, and those who claim to be the most courteous are the least so to those who most need polite treatment.

In illustration, take the cases of two cornalists who were lately brought before the Pacific Mail Committee-Whitelaw Reid, editor in chief of the New York Tribune, and Charles A. Wetmore, correspondent of the Alta California. Both these journalists had been criticising the committee, and insinuating that there was good reason for the seeming hesitation and delay that attended its investigations. Reid had repeatedly published very ugly things about the committee and about Congressmen generally in respect to the Mail subsidy. He had charged that some members of the comittee had been corrupted by the bribery fund. The worst that Wetmore had telographed to the Alta California was the following:

"Leading members of the committee ularly Dawes and Beck and others o at first were very severe in denounc-Irwin and in calling for an investi-tion, have become singularly silent or

slow in the pursuit of news. Papers which denounced Irwin as a thief and charged him with pocketing the money which was spent in Washington have all ceased, and, strange to say, Irwin is today scarcely criticised.

"Developments of the investigation have produced an ominous calm, and a sudden disposition to check further inquiry is noticeable.

sudden disposition to check further in-quiry is noticeable.
"A strange rumor is afloat regarding Beck and the Pacific Mail subsidy. Al-together Irwin is the only self-collected man in this dirty business, and to-night he is practically master of the situa-tion."

Now the point we make is, that while Reid was treated with the greatest politeness, Wetmore was shamefully abused by the committee. Reid's ofiense was much greater than Wetmore's. Reid had freely made "flings" at the committee through his leading editorial columns, conspicuously leaded, white Wetmore had only the use of a solid reporter's column of a California paper. Readers always discriminate between the two departments.

Much allowance is made for reporters, while the editorial writers are expected sions last summer were well enough in to exercise greater deliberation and care their way, and would probably have in positively asserting anything that is done the work but for the recent develop- not true. Wetmore's offense was, therefore, very slight in comparison with Reid's. Indeed, it does not appear that he was guilty of any offense at all, while Reid did make charges and insinuations of the truth of which he should have been informed.

It is a reporter's duty to give not only facts but important street, bar and clubroom gossip touching matters of public concern. It is the duty of the editor-inchief to exclude from his leading columns mere rumors, unless he knows them to be well tounded.

Now contrast the treatment the two men received. Reid was treated in a gentlemanly manner; and when one of the Committee insinuated that editors should know whereof they write, the whole Committee were reduced to silence by the following utterance:

"Mr. Reid remarked that great injusthe was done to journalists in suppos-ing that they must have personal knowl-edge of everything they write, which in the nature of things is not possible per-haps once in a thousand times."

Mr. Reid testified that the two members to whom the Tribune had referred as "unfit to sit on the committee were Dawes and Wood;" and yet he swore in the least!" It is clear that Reid had no reason to suspect Wood unless the money had been found in his boots, since he tought the subsidy from beginning to end, and there was no motive for tendering him a "swag." On the whole, Reid was a failure before the committee.

The manner in which Wetmore put his statement was proper. A mere reporter is not supposed to know everything nor to be a profound logician. And yet because poor Wetmore did not feel at liberty to give the name of the person or persons whom he had talked with on the subject he was treated in a most brutal manner. His statement was denounced as a "lie," "a baseless, malicious lie," when it was no lie at all, because it was given as a rumor. Wetmore refused to give any names and he was hurried away to prison. Look back and read again what he did report, as quoted by Mr. Beek in a speech on the subject, and see how slight was the pretext for this rough treatment.

Now why the difference in the two Now why the difference in the two She ceased speaking, a slight shudder cases? Because Reid is at the head of ran over her frame, and the soul of Mary one of the leading journals of the coun-Wentworth, the drunkard's wife, was one of the leading journals of the coun-"jour" printer to-morrow! Reid stepped from College to the press and has rapidly risen in his profession; while in all he bent over that still beautiful form, probability Wetmore has been a school- and gazed on the wreck he had made. master, or perhaps a shoe-maker or "elod-hopper."

We set this forth to show how short the world is in true politeness, and manhood; and how abusively the aristocracy feel at liberty to treat a common mortal who has little influence, while they will cringe and creep before one who occupies a position of power. So it is also as between wealth and poverty; between those who do no work and those who those who do no work and those who tions are humble; between those who are richly draped and those who are plain in their apparel; between those "Yes, Linn; I can not trust my inture who are experienced and can protect in your hands until you teach to taste themselves and those who are inexperienced and easily confused; and between those who are educated and talented, and those who are of more moderate capacity and no education.

The people, should remember such incidents, and every time they think of them say to themselves, "Gentlemen, we will bide our time with patience, for a day of reckoning is coming."

The San Jose Mercury tells this mov-ing tale. Her mother had told her not to marry until she thought she was able to support a husband; but she heeded not her gentle mother's warning; she went and got civil-contracted to a man that was a fine, long-winded talker, and who could sit around and keep a stove warm better than any one she ever saw in her lite. And then how proficient he was in lying in bed and snoring, on a December morning, while she got up and split the wood, made the fire, fed the horses, swept the floor, boiled the coffee, blacked his boots, mended that hole in his coat, sewed on that shirt button, and laid a pipeful of tobacco and the matches alongside his pillow. And how loving she must have leit toward him, when he got up at last at about ten o'clock, cursed her for making a noise, and wanted to warm better than any one she ever saw in got up at last at about ten o'clock, cursed her for making a noise, and wanted to know why there was no beefsteak and eggs on the table, and why she hadn't pawned her watch—it was a dying mother's gift—in order to give him whisky money. And when after three years of this, she left him, and went to work as a sewing girl, people spoke of the depravity of the woman who left her husband.

A retail grocer from Mendota recently put up at a Chicago hotel and gave the clerk a cigar. That official gave his name to one reporter seeking the distinguished arrivals as "Colonel" So-and-So, of Mendota, and to another as the "Hon." So-and-So, of Mendota. And yet some people think there is no such thing in the world as gratitude!

THE LAST TRYST.

Over brown moors and withered leas
The angry winds were sweeping;
Over the great gray northern seas
The created waves were leaping;
And you and I stood close together,
In the chilling gleam of the wintry weather,
As the bare gaunt branches overhead
Shook their lingering leafets, gold and red,
While in every faltering word we said
Rang the pittful wail for the days that were
dead; for, by the sad seas, 'neath the storm-bea trees,'
Our last tryst we were keeping.

scarce could hear the words you sobbed, Amid your passionate weeping, And the glow from my eager prayer wa

robbed
By the chill around us creeping;
From the silent paths, where in summe weather,
Youth, joy, and music had met together,
From the cry of the sea-mews flitting past,
O'er the white wild waves in the bitter blast,
From the breakers that crashed on the hollow sand.

sand,
From the sough of the breeze o'er the dull,
damp land,
From sea and shore rose "No more, no more,"
As our tryst we were keeping.

There was not a pale bud left, in sooth. There was not a pale bud left, in sooth.

'And the dry leaves round us heaping;
The bitter harvest of reckless youth,
Time's from hand was reaping;
Our lips still sand, "Forever, forever,"
As the trembling ingers clung together.
But even then each sad heart knew
What fate and circumstance meant to do,
And the mighty billows boomed like a knell,
As we turned apart from that long fareweil;
And to wind, and rain, and the meaning main,
Left the last tryst of our keeping.

MAUDE WENTWORTH.

"Mother, do you think he will come to night?" The voice was low and tremu-lous, but it reached the ear of the lady who stood gazing anxiously out of the window. She crossed the room at the sound of that voice and bent tenderly

ver the bed. over the bed.
"I trust so, my child; but lie still and try to sleep. I want you to get well just as last as you can, for I am going to take you back to your old home—baby. Charley and all—and we will be so happy once more, won't we?"

"Mother, I can not deceive you longer. but feel his arms around me once again. and my head pillowed on its old resting place, as in the days of yore. Oh, I as so happy! Charley was so good, so kind, until the tempter entered our home. Then came the change—long, long nights of bitter anguish and words that hurt me worse than blows. Oh, how I prayed, pleaded for him to reform; but it was the same old story—a promise of amendment —until all hope died out of my heart; and you can not know the agony I en-dured as I saw him each day sink deeper

and deeper in disgrace.

Her voice died away in a sob, and the mother, pushing back the long, dark waves of hair that in her excitement had fallen over her face, gently laid her back on the pillow. Hour after hour she lay there, unconscious of all around her, and t was not until one o'clock rung out, loud and clear, on the midnight air, that the invalid was aroused. Then she started up, gazed wildly around the room, and exclaimed, "Oh, God, not here!" and fell back sobbing in her wretched-

let me look on its dear little face once more before I go. Poor little one?" she said, clasping it in her arms. "Mamma will never hold you again; never look into your bright laughing eyes, or feel those rosy little lips pressed to hers. Oh, my child, why can you not go with me? Mother, to you I give my babe. Be a mother to it; love it for the sake of your poor Mary. And now, Charley-ob, be kind to him when I am gone; plend with him to shun the cup that has been his ruin; ask bim to strive, for the sake of our little Maude, to be a man, and to live true to himself and to his God. On, if I could only see him once more! But tell

The visit of the Empress of Russia to him my last thought, my last prayer, shall be for him, and to remember someimes her whose young life was given all

through the same experience know what Charles Wentworth's feelings were as

Long he stood there, communing, it may be, with his conscience; but at last he went away—to reform, you think? No; but to drown again the thought of his dead and of his cruelty alike in the maddening potion that had already proved his curse. And in a few mouths we find him—where?—sleeping beside his angel wife in a drunkard's untimely

labor; between those who have influen-tial relatives and those whose associa-up into the haughty, handsome face of Linn Meade, and very sad and tender is his voice as he asks:

"And this is my answer, Maude?" not that which broke my mother's heart and caused my father to fill an untimely

grave. "Oh, Maude, I feed you so much, You with your pure life could learn me to live for a higher, holier purpose. Oh, as you value my soul's salvation, give me your life to purify mine."

"No, Linn; God alone can do that; go "No, Linn; God alone can do that; go to Him, and in good time He will give you victory."

"Oh, you do not know what you ask, but I shall fight and struggle, for I know my reward is great. I go now; nor shall I return until I am able to claim you."

Once again in scolety it was a contin-

Once again in society, it was a contin-ued effort for Linn Meade to resist the temptation that constantly haunted him and tried to drag him down. But he bat-tled on, and in a year found his victory complete. He went back to Maude,

A Friend appeared in coust recently during a trial, and stood, as Quakers are accustomed to, with his hat on. A very efficient marshal, employed for this occasion to assist in preserving order, regarding this as an insult to the court and to himself as her representative, approached the Friend and demanded imperatively that he should uncover. imperatively that he should uncover.
The friend explained that he meant no disrespect, but it was the custom of his people. It would not do. The brave special marshal raised his cape and people. It would not do. The brave special marshal raised his cane and knocked the offending broadbrim on the floor. The Friend paid no attention to this but remained motioniess. In a little is a twithis but remained motionless. In a little while the marshal returned, picked up the hat and handed it to the Quaker, who took no notice of it whatever, and the marshal deposited it on the table. But the marshal was not at his ease, and took the hat and placed it very gently on the Friend's head; and the last we saw of the Quaker he stood there with his hat on, looking as coolly on the proceedings as though nothing had happened to disturb his equanimity.

I the back breadths the whole length of the skirt, scaris of flowers worn diagonally over the bust, like the ribbon of some order, berthas of aumonieres.

I omitted to mention the back breadths the whole length of the skirt, scaris of flowers worn diagonally over the bust, like the ribbon of some order, berthas of aumonieres.

I omitted to mention the appearance of Princess Aprons. The waist and apron are cut in one piece, and worn over a skirt, to match. In the back the whole length of the skirt, scaris of flowers worn diagonally over the bust, like the ribbon of some order, berthas of flowers, and a host of articles of the same kind, such as flower belts and aumonieres.

I omitted to mention the appearance of Princess Aprons. The waist and apron are cut in one piece, and worn over a skirt, to match. In the back the waist is a strength of the same wind, such as flower belts and aumonieres.

Paris Fashions.

The fashions are more than ever intangible, and more than ever defy description. What are being prepared under the name of novelties are not the dresses without polonaises or overskirts of former times, neither are they dresses with polonaises or overskirts, but parwith polonaises or overskirts, but par-ticipating in both styles by the arrange-ment of the trimmings. The latter, in-deed, simulate on the dress the form of a polonaise or overskirt, and conse-quently these garments are still worn by those who have them. Keeping pace with the politics of the day, Fashion can neither decide to accept boldly what it has or to resist resolutely what it has not.

The association of two shades of the same color, one very dark and the other very light, or else of two different colors, will be largely used during the coming very light, or else of two different colors, will be largely used during the coming spring. Very dark blue-gray and very light blue-gray are the fashionable shades. Among the different colors that are combined in a dress, those which are seen oftenest together are gray and blue, olive bronze and blue, flesh pink or salmon and garnet, and violet and light green. The dressmakers of the day are forced to study painting or at least are forced to study painting, or at least the works of colorists, for the least doubtful combination would make this

ashion a ridiculous fright. If every dress has a different trimming, it must be added that there has never been so great a diversity in the shape of waists and sleeves. Although the cuirass or armor waist is universally worn and doubtful, of astronomers—the wagafor street dresses as well as for evening ries of the poet, right or wrong, offer hotollettes, it must not be concluded that rass or armor waist is universally worn for street dresses ase well as for evening rice of the poet, right or wrong, offer hoteletes, it must not be concluded that the shrine of this mighty monthly many the same style; but as every lady has a number of dresses, she naturally wishes them to vary in style. The waists are therefore made with round points in front and basques turned up behind; with revers, single or double breasted, and buttoned at the side; with leart-shaped or square necks, or closed at the throat and opening below over a to the strain "because—" The sun rises. naturally wishes them to vary in style. The waists are therefore made with round points in front and basques turned up Behind; with revers, single or double breasted, and buttoned at the side; with heart-shaped or square necks, or closed at the throat and opening below over a vest; but always, and above all, with a profusion of jet embroidery or jet braid. And this is by no means the old-fashioned passementerie braid mixed with jet, but the braid is enurely composed of jet, the long hollow beads of which, in of jet, the long hollow beads of which, in the shape of tubes, are strung together without interruption, so as to form long glittering ribbons, with which waists of all materials are striped, evening and ball dresses being covered with them as

well as those for the street.

Bonnets are decidedly, though imperceptibly, increasing in size. Each new bonnet is a little larger than its prede-cessor; and this progress will lead us on without suspecting it to the large brims which we have announced for straw hats. For spring bonnets there is in prepara-tion the ancient. Fanchou shape, but ention the ancient Fanchon shape, but en-larged and modified, and covered with a mantilla of black lace embroidered with jet, and confined on one side by a cluster of roses without leaves-a true Castilian bonnet, which is appropriately termed

l' Espagnol.
There is also in preparation both for the present season and for the earliest the present season and for the earliest spring-time a great variety of felt bonnets. Fashion has just decreed that felt is more elegant than velvet; nothing moreover, is prettier when the bonnet is well made and wisely chosen, without exaggeration of any kind. The Charles II. a black telt bonnet with a broad brim turned up on one side over a large blace feather, which talls backward, is charm feather, which falls backward, is charming for a pretty blonde. Mixed bonnets—that is, of falle and velvet, or gauze and velvet or falle—are trimmed with jet (leaves and flowers), and also with flowers and fruit, which are charming. I know well that this is heresy, from the botanical stand-point, but fashion never troubles itself much about the exact sciences, but lavishes on coffures grapes of all chlors and kinds, even of gold, which all colors and kinds, even of gold, which have never ripened, that I know of, on any vine, and perches a tropical bird on

tinues, and is adapted to all occasions. For instance, a dinner dress which I saw yesterday in preparation, and which is pink faille, trimmed with ruches of the same faille, raveled out on each side al-most their entire width, thus resembling most their entire winth, thus resembling so many bands of feathers, but righter even than feathers themselves, and, at all events, more brilliant. In front of these ruches were arranged in curves on the bottom of the skirt, while in the back the bottom of the sairt, while in the back they extended up very high. Tablier of India casimere of a paler shade of pink than the skirt, frimmed with similar ruches, and tied behind under a bow of pink faille ribbon three-eighths of a yard wide. Corsage open en carre, but arranged in such a manner as to simulate a fairle corsage over which was wurn a cashmere corsage shorter than the first. Faille seeves, with cashmere trimmings, reaching to the elbow, with full under-sleeves of fine lace. The same lace edged sleeves of fine lace. The same lace edged the neck of the corsage. The dress was completed by a parture of diamonds and garnets en cabochon, composed of a neck-face with pendants and a large breast-plate. These garnets are considered as representing the dark shade of the toilette. In the hair was worn simply a rose supporting a butterfly of diamonds

and garnets.
Stuffs, laces, passementerie, fur, and feathers are no longer deemed sufficient for the trimmings of dresses. Metal even is mixed with them. Large plates or buckles of gold and silver are used to tled on, and in a year found his victory complete. He went back to Maude, then, and to-day, as he looks back, he does not regret that long, weary year of waiting, for it gained him a noble wife.

A Priced exceeding to court recently the desired of the drawn of the dress and its construction. The makes it incumbent to the dress and the d on me to chronicle everything that is worn, but I refuse my approbation to this strange fashion, and hope and believe that it will continue to be stamped as an extravagance. It would be strange if we should choose the instant when we have become a roundict to cover our have become a republic to cover our-selves with chains.

The fashion of flower garments be-

comes more and more marked at this season of ball tollettes. To the tablier of flowers worn over a tulle dress has just been added strings of flowers, which fall behind on the back breadths the

The word which surmounts this artic

The word which surmounts this article is personally the property of the unjournalistic sex. It bore the burden of Eve's transgression and it comes to us laden with the reproaches of generations of sinful creatures. "My dear," says Thompson (with a "p"), over his stalled ox and plum pudding, "why didn't you tell me you were going to give my best unmentionables to the heathen?" Mrs.

T's heart flutters, conscious of well-do-T.'s heart flutters, conscious of well-ing, as she replies, "Well, my dear, i cause—" and with this Archimedean ver of evolution she moves and expla her word of reasons-the mental mena that made a pair of African legs the prospective recipients of Mr. T.'s pantaloons. Cæsar with matchless pow-er once announced, "I came, I saw, I conquered." Cornelin's tongue would have told the earth with even greater eloquence, because—. 'Tis the shield of assertion when logic is at fault. Crime and error, the faults and evil of all mankind and womankind, must be foreign because—. Would we know a know the continuous and the continuous an all mankind and womankind, must be forgiven, because— Would we know why the history of the human heart in all time is the same? Why Jacob toiled twice seven years for Rachel? Why the sweet-tongued Petrarch lived his lonely life, and died mid dusty books? Why the boy Will Shakespeare wedded the woman Ann Hathaway? One key unlocks the mystery, and deciphers the mystic characters drawn by the fates, because—. 'Tis a magic world. The sit tux of the unlearned as well as the learned world. The problems, true or laise. to the strain "because—." The sun rises, the stars shine, men love and marry—are happy and miserable—die, reach Hell or Heaven, because—. Into how small a compass is the universe compressed? To compass is the universe compressed? To what an insignificant ending must all what an insignificant ending must all things come? Ninevah has been, and Thebes, Pagan Athens and Rome once knew the grandest of wordly dignities, yet now remain spectres only of what they were, because—. This spirit of destiny turn where we will, meets us and smiles or frowns. It lived in the highest heavens ere the world was, and will continue after 'tis no more, because Philadelphia Press.

cause.—Philadelphia Press. A recent writer speaks thus of the A recent writer speaks thus of the possibilities of the granges in the obtaining of accurate statistical information: The National Grange might open correspondence each year with paid agents in Russia, Hungary, Poland, France, England, Germany, etc., and obtain positive and reliable information as to the quantities of the obtaining the control of th ti'y of wheat raised; and at the same time each subordinate grange in the United States and Canada might report United States and Canada might report to the National Grange each week, during the growing season and harvest time, the amount of wheat on hand or harvested in their respective localities. These reports could be tabulated and summarized, and furnished weekly to every subordinate grange in the United States. The farmers would time have States. The farmers would then have reliable information based upon actual data, and not be compelled to accept the guesses of the agricultural bureau; or the garbled reports of interested bulls and bears. The National Grange could also give, in these weekly statements, the amount of wheat consuming population in each nation of the world, and the average consumption of wheat per capi-ta; and could thus calculate to a cer-tainty the relation of supply to demand, and what the price of wheat should be,

Court Cullings.

The case of ex-Postmaster Thomas II. Foulds against Wm. Luthstrom, money-order clerk, to recover \$825 stolen from his deak, was before Judge Force yes-terday. The testimony showed that the package lay near the edge of the desk, The visit of the Empress of Russia to Paris, short as it was, exercised an immediate influence on the fashions. We saw large cloaks springing up in all directions. One of these, the Czarina, edged with fur and furnished with huge site ves aimost as long as the cloak, with small, almost tight, inner sleeves, has the most cuttan-like, Russian, and Oriental appearance that can be imagined. On going out to see something of Paris. one of the feating journals of the country and is likely to be a permanent editor-in-chief, while poor Wetmore is merely a reporter to-day and may be a "jour" printer to-morrow! Reid stepped "or the country and only those who have passed under her bonnet with a long scar of packages, and that for bonnet with a long scar of open and shut the box was the most cultan-like, Russian, and Orithe other side showed that the box was entil appearance that can be imagined. On going out to see something of Paris, and that for packages, and that further than the Empress covered her head and ears under her bonnet with a long scar of open and shut the box whenever he paid white tuile, tied under the chin, whereupon this scarl at once became the fashion, and even received a name of its
own, the Frilease.

The fashion of woolen fabrics coucould not even get time to eat lunch at noon. The judge rendered a verdiet in favor of Luthstrom, exonerating him from blame in the matter. In a suit of Decker and Barnes against

destined for a very wealthy and ex-tremely elegant young married lady, was composed as follows: Very long skirt of and were discharged. Mr. Gerard denies the debt, claiming that Decker & Co, promised to make him an agent and failed to do so, and he consequently claims the neat little sum of \$4,800 dam

Hugh Merrie's will was probated yesterday. The property disposed of amounts to \$12,000.

Mr. O. H. Cox's suit against S. H.

Goodwin, to recover \$1,725 for extra work on some buildings near Mohawk Bridge,

was yesterday decided in his favor.
Catharine Roesner yesterday brought a
divorce suit against her busband, George Roesner, on the grounds that he had committed adultery with Anna Lamm and that he is now living in adultery with Christiana, whom he supports in a house near Mohawa bridge. He denies the charge, but Anna Lamm testified that while she was employed in his family he used violence in effecting his purpose; that she threatened to have rested, but that he begged off; when he repeated the offense, in September last, she did have him arrested. A decree was granted and half the property given the wife.

Margaret Davis was granted a divorce from her husband, R. R. Davis, on the ground of habitual intexication. She

was granted \$330 alimony. Mrs. Maggie Ferguson yesterday brought a suit sgainst her husband, Jno. Ferguson, on the grounds that he aban-doned her three months after marriage, and went as sutler into the army. The

and went as sutler into the army. The Judge said if he died in the army, it would not be just to cast an imputation on his character by granting the divorce, and postponed the case.

Charles Bieichert was on trial before Esquire Evitt yesterday, charged with embezzling \$900 from Geo. Weber, while driving a beer wagon, by changing the accounts of customers and not returning full collections. Councilman Braunies. full collections. Councilman Braunies who was on his bond, withdrew after hearing the testimony. The case will probably conclude this afternoon.

Real Estate Transfers.

W. H. Lovejoy to Warren Durham, 1234 acres in survey 1,126, Anderson township—1400.
T. S. Smith to M. and J. Moster, 234 years' lease of the premises 63 feet front on the north-twest corner of East Second street and Saunders alley, between Ludlow and Lawrence streets, at an annual rent of \$1,500.
The Lockland and Wyoming Improvement Company to Wm. Dodd, lot4 by 120 feet on the southwest corner of Worthington avenue and Harriet street; also, lot 135, by 140 feet on the south side of Worthington avenue, 37 feet west of Harriet street, in Lockland—31.
Fisher Ames to L. Wiegel, 16 years' lease, from 1880 to 1894, of the premises 25 H-12 by 186 feet on the west side of Main street, 76 feet north of Second street, at an annual rent of \$1,500, with the privilege of purchasing the same for 425,000.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

f	
1	
	Cin'ti. Cin'ti, Destinat'n
	New York Ex. daily., 9:46 A.M. 5:00 A.M. 7:15 P.M.
	New York Ex. daily., 9:50 P.M. 5:30 P.M. 7:05 A.M.
	CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON. 1
	Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast,
	Dayton Ex. daily 9:40 A.M. 5:30 P.M. 11:55 A.M.
	Toledo Ex. 7:00 A.M. 10:25 P.M. 4:30 P.M.
	Toledo Ex. daily 9:50 P.M. 5:00 A.M. 6:35 A.M.
	Toledo Ex. daily 9:50 P.M. 5:00 A.M. 6:35 A.M. Toledo Ac. 2:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M. 11:10 P.M. Lodina polita Ac. 2:30 A.M. 10:28 P.M. 10:00 P.M.
	Indianapolis Ac 7:30 A.M. 10:25 P.M. 1:00 P.M.
	Indianapolis Ac 2:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 8:10 P.M.
	Connersville Ac., 4:20 P.M. 9:40 A.M. 7:25 P.M.
	Richmond Ac 2:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 7:40 P.M.
	Chicago Ex 7:30 A.M. 9:25 P.M. 8:40 P.M.
	Chleago Ex. daily 7:00 P.M. 9:00 A.M. 7:40 A.M.
	There are to Some D M Out A M Tak D M

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND INDIANA

| Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time. 7 minutes fast, New York Ex. daily. 7:00 AM. 2:50 P.M. 11:45 A.M. New York Ex. daily. 7:00 AM. 2:50 P.M. 11:45 A.M. New York Ex. daily. 7:10 P.M. 2:50 P.M. 10:30 P.M. C. & M. V. Ac. 1:20 P.M. 5:15 AM. 10:30 P.M. C. & M. V. Ac. 4:15 P.M. 6:50 P.M. 8:15 P.M. 6:50 P.M. 8:15 P.M. 6:50 P.M. 8:10 P.M. Morrow Ac. 5 P.M. 8:45 A.M. 7:15 P.M. 4:10 P.M. 1:25 P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:20 P.M. 6:45 A.M. 7:15 P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:20 P.M. 6:45 A.M. 7:10 P.M. 1:25 P.M. Loveland Ac. 6:20 P.M. 6:45 A.M. 7:40 P.M. Loveland Ac. 9:30 P.M. 6:30 P.M. 6:

CINCINNATI AND MUSEINGUM VALLEY

Pepot, Mill and Front. Time, 12 minutes als Ft. Wayne Ac. 630 A.M. 6:20 F.M. 5:20 F.M. 5:20 Hagerstown Ac. 4:30 F.M. 8:40 A.M. 8:30 OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Depot, Mill and Front. Time, 12 minut
St. Libris Ex. 6:30 AM. 9:00 P.M.
St. Louis " daily, 7:30 P.M. 8:00 A.M.
Louisville Ext. daily, 5:30 A.M. 9:00 P.M.
Louisville Ext. daily, 5:30 A.M. 9:00 P.M.
Louisville Ext. 7:30 P.M. 9:00 P.M.
Louisville Ext. 7:30 P.M. 9:00 P.M.
Osgood Accom. 4:30 P.M. 8:20 A.M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

BALTIMORE ANY OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast Baltimore Ex. daily, 2:00 A.M. 5:25 A.M. 10:20 A.Baltimore (Ex. Sat.) 4:30 P.M. 7:00 P.M. 1:30 F.Baltimore Ex. daily, 11:10 P.M. 6:00 P.M. 10:46 I.Baltimore Ex. daily, 11:10 P.M. 6:00 P.M. 10:40 I.Baltimore Ex. daily, 11:10 P.M. 6:00 P.M. 10:40 I.Baltimore Ex. daily, 11:10 P.M. 6:00 P.M. 10:40 I.Baltimore Ex. dail

BALTIMORE AND ONIO, VIA COLUMBUS.

BALTHORE AND ONIO, VIA COLUMBUS.

Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Baltimore Ex. daily. 2:00 A.M. 10:30 A.M. 10:20 A.M.
Baltimore Ex. daily. 2:00 A.M. 10:30 F.M. 10:30 P.M.

BANTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Cleveland Ex. daily. 8:40 P.M. 6:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.
New York Ex. daily. 8:40 P.M. 6:30 A.M. 7:10 A.M.
Springfield Ex. 8:40 A.M. 4:00 P.M. 12:10 P.M.
Springfield Ac. 8:50 A.M. 10:30 A.M. 7:30 P.M.
Dayton Ac. 6:42 P.M. 7:45 A.M. 8:35 P.M.

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minut
Sandusky Ex. 840 A.M. 6:10 P.M.
Sandusky Ex. daily. 9:40 P.M. 6:29 A.M.
Kenton Ac. 3:50 P.M. 10:30 A.M. RESTUCKY CENTRAL.

EDUCATION AL

Advertisement No.

Political Economy is one of the most important branches of study, because it covers the most practical relations of life. How to obtain subsistence for the body and the means of comfort for the household is the first question that concerns the mass of men, and ought to be the first question with every young person. No one ought to consider his father rich enough to raise him above the necessity of applying the first efforts of his early mannood to the purposa of obtaining a living.

The Lyceum method can be fully understood by a single illustration. Suppose we are entering upon the topic of Labor as an element of production. The Professor gives a lecture chiefly for the purpose of showing the class how to investigate it for themselves. He then assigns the leading authors to the members of the class; to one, Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, to another, Say's Work, to another, Sigmondi, to a fourth, Senator Tracey, to a fifth, J. S. Mills' Work, to a sixth, Thornton on Labor, to a seventh, Carey, to the eighth, List, to the ninth, the Work by Horace Greeley, and so on through the whole class. Probably three days should be given to preparation for the recitation. Each one is required to condense into as brief a compass as possible the most important views and facts given by his auther, and deliver his synopsis either orally or from manuscript to the class. Three days are given to the preparation, and the recitation occupies half a day; the same topic to be continued until thoroughly mastered by the class. Most of all, the students are urged to have opinions of

So, also, when the subject of Money and Banking comes up, it is investigated in the same way. The authors are distributed to the class, and all views that have been urged are brought under consideration. The professor introduces it with a lecture in which he explains the function of money, the different kinds of money, such as metalic, mixed and paper, the nature of banking, the experience of nations with the different currencles, Ac. thus enabling the students to search the au thors to the best advantage. After three days preparation, with several other studies on hand, and half a day's recitation, the class will find all the fog that hangs between the subject and the vision of the people dispelled, and the comfort of a lifetime of intelligence on this subject, so dark to nearly all the people, is secured.

So of every other topic in this science. In addition, it is seen that the students have practical composition, oral speech, grammar, rhetoric, independent thought and free discussion while learning Political Economy.

The superiority of the Lyceum Method is, therefore, clear enough. The wonder is that it has not, long since, been generally adopted. Address

L. A. HINE,